



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

But a few words can be said of the hypothesis to account for the fraud. Señor de la Rosa accounts for it by Columbus's vanity. Just as he falsely claimed relationship to the French semi-piratical Admiral Coulon, so he wished to be thought the correspondent of scientific men and to show by the correspondence that he had formulated his plan many years before he carried it into execution. But why should he not have paraded this correspondence in some of his works? Mr. Vignaud believes that the letters were forged by Bartholomew Columbus to protect Christopher's claims to being a scientific and original thinker from being impaired by the widely current story that he got his ideas from a dying pilot who had been blown across the Atlantic. This pilot story Mr. Vignaud successfully puts upon a new footing by bringing out the fact that Las Casas testifies that it was generally believed in Hispaniola as early as ten years after Columbus's first voyage and by sailors who came on that voyage or later voyages with Columbus. It has commonly been regarded as a rumor which is first mentioned by Oviedo twenty odd years later. At the best, however, the explanations of the supposed forgery are mere conjectures. The lack of an hypothesis which will show how any real advantage could accrue to Columbus or any of his family which could serve as a sufficient motive reacts in favor of the authenticity of the documents, and Las Casas's firm belief in them must count heavily in the same direction, although it must be said that he believed and reported much about Columbus that seems irreconcilable with the records.

It must be acknowledged in any case that Mr. Vignaud's first publication in this field of studies, making all due deductions for errors and misprints due to haste, for some cases of begging the question, of reasoning in a circle, and of forced interpretation, is a remarkable piece of work. It arouses a keen interest not only in his proposed study of the early Portuguese voyages but particularly in the work which Señor de la Rosa has in preparation. Both are radical iconoclasts and their trenchant challenge of the accepted critical structure of the history of Columbus will, by the discussion evolved, turn the light on the obscurer parts of the foundations. The present writer must acknowledge that it has for him put a very large interrogation-point after the Toscanelli letters and map and that while he feels that successful replies may be made to many of Mr. Vignaud's points there still remains enough to compel for the present a suspense of judgment. If only Señor de la Rosa is able to fulfill the large promise of the title he has boldly prefixed to his pamphlet!

EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE.

Europäische Politik im cyprischen Krieg. 1570-1573. By PAUL HERRE. Erster Teil; Vorgeschichte und Vorverhandlungen. (Leipzig: Dieterich. 1902. Pp. xi, 165.)

DON JUAN and the Battle of Lepanto have had their historians, Stirling-Maxwell, Boglietti, Porreño Rosell, Jurien de la Gravière, and Manfroni, not to mention a host of other writers of the dilettante, nation-

alist, or religious sort, whose effusions the serious historian can forgive and forget. But until now no one had written of the long diplomatic negotiations which were necessary to reconcile the conflicting selfish interests of the South European states before a league could be formed and the united fleet be collected with which Don Juan should win his dramatic victory. This is what Mr. Herre has done, and done well. He begins with a suggestive summary of crosscutting lines of cleavage which divided all Europe at the close of the Reformation and which rendered especially difficult the formation of any league which should include several states. A second chapter gives a good account of the encroachments of Selim II. upon Venetian territory in the east and his final ultimatum for the cession of Cyprus, the refusal of which, in March, 1570, led to a state of war between the republic and the Porte. But Venice, even with her great fleet, could not hope to be victorious and save Cyprus, unless aided by the rest of Christendom; hence the necessity for a league, the negotiations for which Mr. Herre follows step by step in the different countries of western Europe. Pope Pius V., enthusiastic and optimistic, grasped eagerly the idea of a Holy League and at once became its most ardent champion. Rome was immediately the center of diplomatic negotiations, and Spain the country of greatest importance to win to the cause.

To students of Spanish history the account of the negotiations between the papal nuncio and Philip II. will prove the most interesting part of Herre's book; it fills half his pages and shows up in no favorable light the too complicated aims of Spanish policy, its extremely aggravating *Langsamkeit*, and worse still, its guileful trickeries. It gives an impression decidedly different from the commonly received one of Prescott and Hume that Philip II. "willingly listened to the Pope's proposal" and "furnished immediate succors to Venice."

The insuperable obstacles which thwarted the Pope's attempt to induce the other states—Portugal, France, Germany, Poland, and Russia,—to join the league are briefly dealt with in the last two chapters. This first part closes with the meeting together in Rome in July, 1570, of representatives of Venice and Spain, empowered to conclude with the Pope the final league. In a second part Herre promises to carry these negotiations through to their successful issue, and then give a history of the Cyprus War and of the league up to its dissolution in March, 1573, when the victory of Lepanto and the signature of peace between Venice and the Porte relieved that pressure of a common Turkish danger which alone had led Spain and Venice to sink temporarily their mutual jealousy and unite against Selim II.'s threatening power.

Mr. Herre, though suggesting sometimes the German seminar in his punctiliousness of detail and lack of generalization, is always accurate and usually interesting. His preface contains an excellent short bibliography, and his foot-notes, scattered profusely through his pages in half a dozen languages, are rich in quotations from Venetian, Vatican, and Simancas manuscripts, as well as from the printed sources.

SIDNEY B. FAY.